(*a*) The exemption from payment of fees already allowed might be extended to entrance and examination fees as well.

(*b*) Night schools might be established for the benefit of those who were unable to avail themselves of the regular day schools, and the educational qualification in respect of the teachers of those schools might be relaxed by fixing their minimum qualification at the primary grade—a standard recognised in British India for all such teachers.

(*c*) The grants-in-aid to teachers should be raised and the minimum number of pupils required for a class under the Education Code might be reduced from 25 to 15 in the case of the depressed classes.

(*d*) Some aid might be given by Government towards the boarding of the pupils belonging to his community. The Member said that the London Mission Society and the Salvation Army had been rendering such aid and that the cost of each boy in the Salvation Army School came to Rs. 6 per mensem. He requested that one-half of the charges incurred on account of their boys in the said school might be borne by the Government, as the school was now obliged to close its doors to many deserving students for lack of funds.

(*e*) The full fee concession allowed to their children in Government schools might be extended to private schools also, as in public schools they were despised for their poverty and as they could prosecute their studies with a feeling of self-respect only in private schools. He requested that Government might be pleased to pay the authorities of the Christian institutions which educated their children a contribution equivalent to the amount covered by the concession sanctioned by the Government, as otherwise those private schools would cease to exist, thereby dealing a death-blow to the educational advancement of the community. Admission might be granted to a few of their boys to the Survey Schools conducted by Government.

(7) The Member also prayed that the educational qualifications required for admission to Government service might be relaxed in the case of candidates belonging to the depressed classes; that the age limit be raised to 28 in their case; and that berths be found for their youths in the lower ranks of the several departments.

(8) In conclusion, the Member pleaded for the removal of toddy and arrack shops from their villages and for total prohibition in the case of minors and for the appointment of special officers, at least of the rank of Tahsildars, one for each Division, to see that the various concessions granted to them produced the desired effect.

144. Suggestions for the advancement of the Sambavar community.

Mr. K. Madhavan (Member, Nominated) submitted that no teacher could be had in the Sambavar community who had passed the Travancore School Leaving examination, and that, therefore, persons who possessed the Madras primary examination certificates might be allowed to be engaged as teachers in schools started by the community in the Shencottah taluk, the grants-in-aid due under the Code being granted in spite of the lower qualification of such teachers.

In regard to the question of providing approach roads, wells, foot-bridges, etc., in the Shencottah taluk which was represented at the seventeenth session of the Assembly, the Member requested that final orders might be passed as early as practicable.

The Member also stated that the Sambavar community in the Shencottah taluk was very backward in point of education and requested that their students might be admitted to all departmental schools in the Shencottah taluk and given a scholarship of Rs. 5 each.

Dewan's reply.—You say that people in your *cheries* have no houses and you want house-sites in other *cheries*. You say that your complaints about roads, drinking wells and so on have not been considered till now. A committee will be appointed consisting of the Padmanabhapuram Division Assistant, the Tahsildar

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and some members of your community and that committee will be asked to consider your requirements and report. You should form Co-operative Societies. They will be given financial help and with that help you may put up buildings. If the committee will send up proposals, Government will consider what can be done. Government are willing to spend money on your behalf, but you say that you are not benefited by it. Government will, therefore, try this method of giving a committee.

You say that most of the *puduval* lands in the lists hung up in the taluk offices are not available for registry, that against all good lands, remarks that they should be reserved for other people or for other purposes have been written and that these remarks are unfounded. The lists may not be complete or correct. Tahsildars must go to the various places and see if the lists are correct. If there is any error in the lists, you must complain to the Tahsildars and to higher authorities. I will issue orders that Tahsildars should personally see to these things.

Teaching grants cannot be raised. If I raise them in your case, it will have to be done for all others. That would not be practicable. As regards reducing the number of students from 25 to 15, the Director of Public Instruction will be consulted.

As regards scholarships, we have allotted a sum of Rs. 6,000 this year for poor boys' scholarships. Individual cases cannot be taken and gone into by Government. You will have to ask the departmental authorities and seek redress.

As regards drink being prohibited in the case of minors, the Excise Commissioner will be asked for specific proposals, and the Government will consider them when received.

145. Government help for the uplift of the Paraya community.

Mr. Kantan Kumaran (Member, Nominated) urged the necessity of assigning lands to Parayas who were scattered all over the country. He made the following requests:

1. An extent of 66 acres and 74 cents of land in the Kurichi *pakuthi*, Changanachery taluk, for which the members of his community had applied, should be assigned in their names without auction.

2. Similarly, the lands which had been applied for by them in the *pakuthies* of Tiruvalla and Eraviperur in the Tiruvella taluk and Palamel, Nuranadu, Tamarakulam, Bharanikavu, and Vallikunnam in the Mavelikara taluk should be ordered to be registered in their names without auction.

3. The swampy lands at present included within Forest reserves in the *pakuthies* of Manimala in the Peermade taluk, Ezhumattur in Tiruvalla taluk, Ranni in Pattanamtitta, Punalur, Erur in Pattanapuram and Kummil in Kottarakara should also be registered in the names of members of his community.

4. The lands comprised in S. No. 597/1-14 in Edamalakkal *pakuthi*, Pattanapuram taluk, and S. No. 397 in the Talakulam *pakuthi*, Kalkulam taluk, should be registered in the names of the Parayas who had applied for the same.

Dewan's reply.—These are all local complaints and they should be dealt with by the local Peishkar.

I have issued orders for the registry of 60 and odd acres of land in the Kurichi village as house-sites to Sambavars.

146. Necessity for a racial analysis of the so-called Christian community for the purpose of State patronage.

Mr. N. J. Joseph (Member, Nominated) stated that, according to the census of 1921, the strength of the Christians in the State came to a little more than one fourth of the total population, and that the so-called Christian community was not a single homogeneous racial body, but a hetrogenous religious body consisting of the Cheramar, Sambavar, Siddhanar, Vedar, Aiyanavar, Syrian, Vellalar, Pallar, Ezhava, Sakravar and Nadar communities. The two marks of racial and communal unity, *viz.*, intermarriage and interdining were, as a rule, absent in the so-called Christian community. Christianity, which after all was only a religion like Hinduism, should not

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